

allowing to 'bondage' a child of an 'asylum', note vagrants in this period were not allowed unless by official permission to leave their district parish, was what was known as ~~known as~~ They other types of bondage that were common place among the poor children, was to be formally placed with a "Master" known as an apprenticeship from the age of 7 until 24 (later by 19th century 10 and 21).

"Many children were sent miles away from home to work as cheap labour in factories or merely as unpaid servants. Other pauper children were contracted out to local families for a period of 7 years and used by the master as manual, i.e. paud labour" ("Apprenticeship Indentures, Parish (Poor Law).

[www.englishguide.co.uk/source/apprenticeship-indentures-parish-poor-law/42/](http://www.englishguide.co.uk/source/apprenticeship-indentures-parish-poor-law/42/)

In regard to the mental well-being of children in England during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, it is alarming to learn suicide rates were "relatively high" and that "children and adolescents frequently killed themselves to evade punishment for some fault" (Pieter Spierenburg, The Broken Spell, A Cultural + Anthropological History of ~~Hemel Hempstead~~ Preindustrial Europe, p253, 1991). This area is of great concern today as I will discuss in relation to campaigns launched by the World Health Organisation. In regard to the children of the poor, the following quote serves as a good example of how they were seen by established authority and might illuminate in some way the prejudice that was ~~is~~ a force against them,

"The care and the training of children are matters which should receive anxious attention of Guardians. Pauperism is in the blood, and there is no more effectual means of checking its hereditary nature than by doing all in our power to bring up our pauper children in such a manner as to make them God-fearing, useful and healthy members of Society."

The Poor Law Handbook of Poor Law Officers' Journal